The paper also contains the longitudes of a few prominent observatories directly connected with the Coast and Geodetic Survey system. From these we take the longitude of

U. S. Naval Observatory — *new* site; meridian of clock room:—

h	m	s	s
5	8	15.784	± 0.050

Lick Observatory, Mt. Hamilton — meridian of transit house:—

h	m	s	s
8	6	34.895	± 0.057

Observations of the Companion to *Procyon*.

The following observations of *Procyon's* companion were made with our great refractor. For the purpose of showing the orbital motion, the discovery position is also given:—

Date. 1897.	Position Angle.	Distance.
October 8.	324°.1	4″.70
17.	323 .0	——
18.	323 .8	4 .76
29.	324 .2	4 .51
30.	326 .2	4 .59
November 1.	324 .3	4 .67
15.	325 .2	4 .71
Mean position for 1897.821	324 .40	4 .66
Discovery position 1896.812	318 .8	4 .59

Procyon's companion has finally been seen at two other observatories. Dr. See of the Lowell Observatory informs me that he and his assistant, Mr. Boothroyd, saw and measured the companion on the 1st of the present month. Professor Barnard writes that on the 3d, during a few moments of steadiness, the companion was "clearly and distinctly seen" with the great refractor of the Yerkes Observatory. So far as I know, these are the only observations made away from Mt. Hamilton. J. M. S.

Lick Observatory, November 18, 1897.

Lick Observatory Eclipse Expedition.

The Crocker eclipse expedition from the Lick Observatory, to observe the total solar eclipse of January 21–22, 1898, sailed from San Francisco on the steamship "China" on October 21st, going via Hongkong to Bombay. From this point it is expected to move inland some 150 or 200 miles, to a station near Karad. The expedition is in charge of Professor W. W. Campbell.

He is accompanied by Mrs. CAMPBELL and Miss ROWENA BEANS as volunteer assistants, traveling at private expense.

Professor CAMPBELL takes with him a number of instruments for the observation of the eclipse, and expects to secure the needed assistance in India. Besides the 40-foot telescope for large-scale photographs of the corona on Professor SCHAEBERLE'S plan, he has several spectroscopes for special observations. An effort will be made to photograph the changes in the spectrum due to the "reversing layer," which have been noticed visually at previous eclipses, and also to secure photographs of the 1474 K line, for the purpose of determining the question of rotation of the corona.

The funds to defray the expenses of the expedition were provided by the late Colonel C. F. CROCKER, who had provided for two previous eclipse parties from the Lick Observatory.

A private cablegram from the party at Hongkong advises their safe arrival at that port and their close connection with the steamer for Bombay. The latter port should be reached about December 5th. C. D. P.

THE CHABOT OBSERVATORY ECLIPSE EXPEDITION.

Professor CHARLES BURCKHALTER, Director of the Chabot Observatory, Oakland, Cal., sailed for Hongkong on Saturday, October 30th, and will proceed to India for the purpose of observing photographically the total solar eclipse of January 22, 1898. The exact location of his station will not be decided until he reaches Bombay. Probably it will be somewhere near one of the railroads, a short distance from that city.

Professor BURCKHALTER'S apparatus is essentially the same as that he took to Japan in 1896, an account of which may be found on page 157, Vol. VII, of these *Publications*.

The equipment described therein has been augmented by another lens of the same diameter and focal length, which is the gift of Dr. GEORGE C. PARDEE. It will be packed separately from the other, so that in the event of the loss, damage, or delay of any of the baggage, he will be reasonably sure of having one lens. It is his intention to use both lenses, one with his shutter, the other in the usual manner. The two tubes will be mounted together, one above the other, and the exposures will be coincident, both as to duration and period.

A new mounting was necessary, on account of the additional